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means of a string, called ya"tcua, which passes about the neck.

The blow-gun is carried over the shoulder or in the hand, but always with the point forward, since if it were reversed there would be danger of the mouth-piece being broken in passing through the jungle. When not in use the blow-gun is carefully keep in such position that no uneven strain comes upon any part of it, causing it to bend and thus to spoil its efficiency. It is frequently placed in the thatch under the eaves or in the loft of the house, but often it is suspended vertically by means of a string.

The blow-gun is an excellent and effective weapon for hunting all sorts of mammals and birds which live in trees or otherwise above the ground level, but for those which live always upon the ground and for birds on the wing this instrument is of little use, since it is not feasible to shoot horizontally or, in fact, at any considerable angle to the perpendicular, owing to the deflection due to gravity. Especially is this the case if the object shot at is small. The best results are obtained by getting almost directly under the object to be shot at and by this means practically overcoming the influence of gravity. Thus the blow-gun is especially used in shooting those mammals and birds, such as monkeys, squirrels, guatins, parrots, toucans, and a variety of other species, which are almost always to be found in trees.

The Cayapa were at all times inclined to be peaceable, but wars were sometimes forced upon the most peace-

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726 loving. It is said that on those rare occasions when the Cayapa engaged in hostilities, the blow-gun was used as a weapon, though the lance, called tsū'ta, seems to have been preferred. This weapon, six or seven feet in length, is made entirely of palm-wood, with a simple, very sharp point. A rude lance is used even at the present time in hunting certain mammals, especially the guanta (Cayapa wala'mbū), a large rodent which lives in a burrow. Armed with a lance, the hunter sits near the entrance to one of these burrows until the guanta comes out to feed, when he is able to spear it. On rare occasions also the lance is still used in hunting the wild hog and the peccary, which are both still fairly abundant in the jungle.

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The bow and arrow, the use of which is claimed to have been derived by the Cayapa from their old enemies, the former inhabitants of the Rio Cayapas, is not very clearly remembered by them, for the reason that it has not been in use for many years. The arrows are said to have been about a yard in length with shafts made from a species of wild cane, called by the Spanish name caña brava and by the Cayapa nya'nyī. The points were made of hard palm-wood. The bow and arrow appear, however, *to have been comparatively little used by them* at any time, and almost never as an implement for hunting. No names other than the Spanish terms for these two weapons could be learned.

224 No nets or snares are used by the Cayapa in the capture of mammals or birds, and only one form of trap is employed. This is the small deadfall shown in

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old mountain home at Pueblo Viejo and wiped their enemies out of existence.

In the only instance of war which the Cayapa describe fully, it appears that they organized themselves into war-parties and systematically invaded the enemy's territory. Predatory raiding was never practised by them, perhaps on account of their isolated position as well as by reason of their non-militant character.

The lance was the chief weapon used in war, though the bow and arrow seem to have been used to a slight extent in more recent times. The blow-gun with its poisoned dart was also used in war to some extent. It is claimed that the pre-Cayapa inhabitants of this region used throwing-stones with good effect. The sling, however, appears to have been unknown, the stones being simply thrown with the hand.

MANUFACTURES

Canoe-making and Canoeing

The rivers of the Cayapa region provide practically the only means of travel until the limit of navigation by canoe is reached. In fact, the streams provide almost the only means of travel at all, owing to the density of the jungle and to the fact that practically all of the Cayapa live along the rivers below the limit of navigation. The few trails through the higher mountains are almost never used except when journeys to the interior are made. On the other hand, there are various short trails extending back into the hills